

General Certificate of Secondary Education

A971/12

History B: Modern World

International Relations, 1919–2005 with
Russia, 1905–1941

Specimen Paper

Time: 2 hours

Additional materials: Answer Booklet (8 pages)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in capital letters, your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided on the answer booklet.
- Use black ink only.
- Read each question carefully and make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

- This paper consists of four sections. Answer **two** sections as follows:

Complete **Section A and Section D** if you have studied:

The Inter-War Years 1919–1939
The Cold War 1945–1975

Complete **Section B and Section D** if you have studied:

A New World? 1948–2005
The Inter-War Years 1919–1939

Complete **Section C and Section D** if you have studied:

The Cold War 1945–1975
A New World? 1948–2005

- In Sections A, B and C answer Question 1 and **one** other question.
- In Section D answer Question 4 and **one** other question.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- The number of marks for each question is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is **75**.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication in part (c) of the following questions: Section A, B and C questions 2 and 3; Section C questions 5 and 6.

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

Section A

The Inter-War Years 1919–1939 and The Cold War 1945–1975

Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3

You should spend about 15 minutes on Question 1.

- 1 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A



A cartoon from a British newspaper, 6 September 1939, three days after Britain and France declared war on Germany. It shows Hitler speaking to Mars, the great god of war.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[7]

- (b) Explain why the Nazi-Soviet Pact (1939) was signed.

[8]

Answer ONE question

You should spend about 35 minutes on this question.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 2** (a) What happened in the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961? [4]
- (b) Explain why Khrushchev sent missiles to Cuba in 1962. [6]
- (c) 'The Cuban Missile Crisis was never a threat to world peace.'
How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** (a) Who were the Vietcong? [4]
- (b) Explain why the USA became involved in Vietnam [6]
- (b) Which was more important in bringing about the USA's failure in Vietnam;
the military tactics of the North Vietnamese or public opinion in the USA?
Explain your answer. [10]

[Turn over

Section B

1948–2005: A New World? and The Inter-War Years 1919–1939

Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.

You should spend about 15 minutes on this question.

- 1 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A



A cartoon published in an English newspaper, December 1980.

- 1 (a) Study Source A.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer.

[7]

- (b) Explain why communism collapsed in Eastern Europe during the 1980s?

[8]

Answer ONE question

You should spend about 35 minutes on this question.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 2** (a) In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles punish Germany? [4]
- (b) Explain what Wilson hoped to achieve at the Paris Peace Conference. [6]
- (c) How far was Clemenceau satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** (a) What were the main aims of the League of Nations? [4]
- (b) Explain why the League of Nations was able to achieve some successes in the 1920s. [6]
- (c) How far can the failure of the League in the 1930s be blamed on the Great Depression? Explain your answer. [10]

[Turn over

Section C

The Cold War 1945–1975 and 1948–2005: A New World?

Some of the questions require you to use a source. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret the source.

Answer Question 1 and EITHER Question 2 OR Question 3.

You should spend about 15 minutes on this question.

- 1 Study the source carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

Source A



An American cartoon about the Marshall plan, published in 1947.

- 1 (a) Study Source A

What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

- (b) Explain why the Soviet Union blockaded West Berlin in 1948 [8]

Answer ONE question.

You should spend about 35 minutes on this question.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 2** (a) What were the main aims of the Provisional IRA? [4]
- (b) Explain why some Palestinians became terrorists? [6]
- (c) 'Different terrorist groups use the same methods.' How far do you agree with this statement. Explain your answer. [10]
- 3** (a) Describe the main events in the invasion of Iraq in 2003. [4]
- (b) Explain why there was a break down in law and order in Iraq after the invasion. [6]
- (c) 'The most important reason why the multi-national force invaded was the oil in Iraq.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]

[Turn over

Section D: Depth Study**Russia, 1905-1941**

Some of the questions require you to use sources. In these questions, you will need to use your knowledge of the topic to interpret and evaluate the sources.

You should spend about 70 minutes on this section.

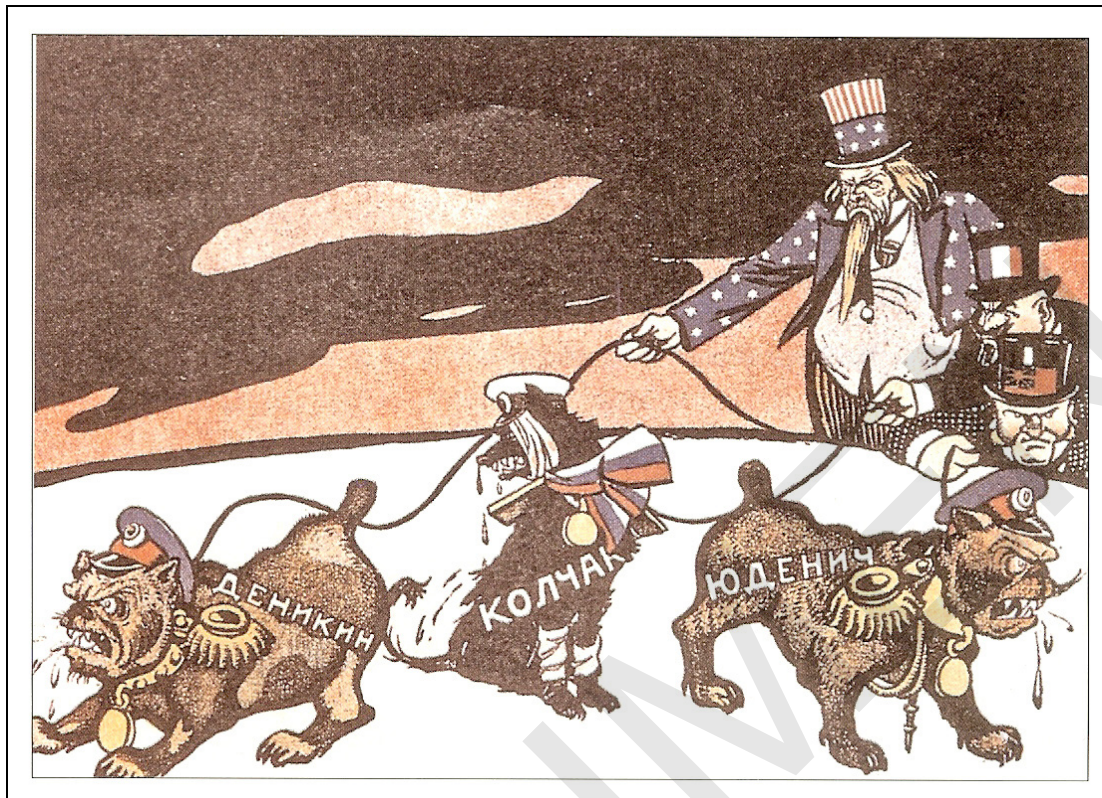
Answer Question 4 and ONE other question.

Study the sources carefully and then answer the questions which follow.

Source B

*A Bolshevik poster published in 1919.
The slogan says 'Shoulder to shoulder in defence of Petrograd'.*

Source C



A Bolshevik cartoon published in 1919. The people represent the USA, France and Britain and the dogs represent the White Army generals.

Source D

Trotsky paid a visit to the front lines. He made a speech. We were lifted by his energy. The situation, which had been disastrous 24 hours earlier, was improved by his coming as though by a miracle.

Comments of a Red Army soldier about Trotsky's visit to the front line.

4 (a) Study Source B.

Why did the Bolsheviks publish this poster in 1919? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

(b) Study Source C.

What is the message of this cartoon? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6]

(c) Study Source D.

How far does this source explain the success of the Bolsheviks during the Civil War? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7]

[Turn over

Choose ONE of the following two questions.

You must answer ALL parts of the question you choose.

- 5** **(a)** What happened on Bloody Sunday, January 1905? **[4]**
- (b)** Explain why Nicholas II survived the 1905 revolution. **[6]**
- (c)** The main reason why Tsarist rule ended in 1917 was because of the influence of Rasputin. How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer **[10]**
-
- 6** **(a)** Describe the main features of the Five-Year Plans. **[4]**
- (b)** Explain why Stalin introduced the Five-Year Plans. **[6]**
- (c)** The following brought misery to the Soviet people during the 1930s:
- (i)** the secret police;
- (ii)** the purges;
- (iii)** collectivisation.

Which of these do you think brought the greatest misery? Explain your answer, referring only to **(i)**, **(ii)** and **(iii)**. **[10]**

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Sources:

Section A 1(a): From *The Twentieth Century World*, Colin and Keith Shephard, John Murray, 1993, p50, © Centre for Study of Cartoons & Caricature, University of Kent, CANTAB

Section B 1(a): Centre for study of Cartoons & Caricatures, University of Kent, cartoon no. 26 by © Nicholas Garland, first published by Daily Telegraph on 5 December 1980

Section C 1(a): From *Modern World History*, Nigel Kelly and Greg Lacey, Heinemann, p208, 1999

Russia, 1905-1941

4(b): From *Russia and the USSR 1905-1941*, Terry Fiehn, John Murray, 1996

4(c): From *Modern World History* Ben Walsh, John Murray, 2001, © David King

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SPECIMEN



OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE

HISTORY B MODERN WORLD

J417

**A971/11: International Relations, 1919–2005
with Russia, 1905–1941**

Specimen Mark Scheme

The maximum mark for this paper is 75.

SPECIMEN

This document consists of **25** printed pages and **1** blank page.

ASSESSMENT OF WRITTEN COMMUNICATION

Written communication covers: clarity of expression, structure of arguments, presentation of ideas, grammar, vocabulary, punctuation and spelling.

The quality of candidates' written communication will be assessed in part (c) of the structured essay questions (ie once in the Development Study and once in the Depth Study).

In the marking of these questions the quality of the candidate's written communication will be one factor (other factors include the relevance and amount of supporting detail) that influences whether an answer is placed at the bottom, the middle, or the top, of a level.

The following points should be remembered:

- answers are placed in the appropriate level using the normal criteria, ie no reference is made at this stage to the quality of the written communication
- the quality of written communication must never be used to move an answer from the mark band of one level to another
- candidates already placed at the top of a level cannot receive any credit for the quality of their written communication; candidates already placed at the bottom of the level cannot receive any penalty for the quality of their written communication
- assessing the quality of written communication should be approached in a positive manner. It should be remembered that candidates whose written communication skills are poor have probably already been penalised in the sense that they will have been unable to show in writing their true understanding.

Section A – The Inter-War Years 1919–1939 and The Cold War 1945–1975		
Question Number		Mark
1 (a)	Study Source A. What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7] AO 1, 2, 3	
	Level 1 Uses surface features of cartoon only e.g. 'It shows Hitler speaking to Mars.' 'It shows Hitler as a small person being overshadowed by Mars.'	[1-2]
	Level 2 Interpretation only e.g. 'Hitler has started a war.'	[2-3]
	Level 3 Main message e.g. 'There is going to be a big war.' 'Hitler has bitten off more than he can chew.'	[4]
	Level 4 Main message supported by details of the cartoon OR by contextual knowledge e.g. 'It is obvious Hitler has bitten off more than he can chew. This is why he is represented as so small in comparison to Mars, the great god of war.' OR 'Hitler had just invaded Poland and was surprised that Britain and France declared war on Germany. He had planned a small war against Poland and now he found he was in a big war with Britain and France.'	[5-6]
	Level 5 Main message supported by details of the cartoon AND by contextual knowledge Both sides of Level 4.	[7]
	1(b) Explain why the Nazi-Soviet Pact was signed. [8] AO 1, 2	
	Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'It brought a link between Germany and the USSR.'	[1-2]
	Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes Pact One mark for each e.g. 'It gave Russia time to re-arm.' 'It gave protection to Hitler if he invaded Poland.' 'Britain and France were slow to act.'	[3-4]
	Level 3 Explains why Pact was signed One explained reason 5-6 marks; two or more explained reasons 6-8 marks.	[5-8]

Section A – The Inter-War Years 1919–1939 and The Cold War 1945–1975		
Question Number		Mark
1(b) Cont'd	<p>e.g. 'Stalin felt let down by Britain and France. They had signed the Munich agreement without Russia. Stalin thought they could not stop Hitler and so he thought he had better sign the Pact to make sure Germany did not go to war with Russia. It would also give him part of Poland.'</p> <p>'Stalin and the USSR held the key to Poland. Hitler was determined to avoid war on two fronts and was prepared to make an agreement with Stalin. Hitler could now invade Poland without any interference from Stalin.'</p>	
2(a)	<p>What happened in the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961? [4]</p> <p>AO 1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point; additional mark for supporting detail.</p> <p>e.g. 'A force of 1400 exiles landed on Cuba.'</p> <p>'Met by 20,000 Cuban troops.'</p> <p>'The exiles were captured or killed.'</p> <p>'Kennedy was humiliated.'</p> <p>N.B. Allow one mark to candidate who offers a general point only</p>	[4]
2(b)	<p>Explain why Khrushchev sent missiles to Cuba in 1962. [6]</p> <p>AO 1, 2</p> <p>Level 1 General answer1</p> <p>e.g. 'It was the right thing to do.'</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reason(s) why</p> <p>One mark for each</p> <p>e.g. 'So he was able to bargain with the USA.'</p> <p>'So he could trap the USA (Kennedy) into starting a war.'</p> <p>'So he could test the resolve of the USA / Kennedy.'</p> <p>'So he could gain the upper hand in the arms race.'</p> <p>'Military support was requested by Castro.'</p> <p>Level 3 Explains reason(s) why Khrushchev sent missiles</p> <p>One explained reason 3-4 marks; two or more explained reasons 5-6 marks.</p> <p>e.g. 'Khrushchev wanted the missiles as bargaining power. If he had missiles on Cuba threatening America, he could agree to remove them in return for American concessions in Turkey.'</p> <p>'In the strained atmosphere of Cold War politics the missiles were designed to see how strong the Americans really were – whether they would back off or face up. They wanted to test the inexperienced Kennedy and push him as far as possible. Kennedy already had suffered an embarrassment with regard to the Bay of Pigs.'</p>	<p>[1]</p> <p>[2-3]</p> <p>[3-6]</p>

Section A – The Inter-War Years 1919–1939 and The Cold War 1945–1975		
Question Number		Mark
2(b) Cont'd	<p>‘Khrushchev was so concerned about the missile gap between the USSR and the USA that he would seize any opportunity he could to close it. With missiles on Cuba it was less likely that the USA would ever launch a ‘first strike’ against the USSR.’</p> <p>‘He had been requested by Castro to help to defend Cuba. Castro feared a US attack after the Bay of Pigs incident.’</p>	
2(c)	<p>‘The Cuban Missile Crisis was never a threat to world peace.’ How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10]</p> <p>AO 1, 2</p> <p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. ‘Yes it was as everybody was worried what might happen.’ ‘Yes it was as everybody was worried what might happen.’</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies and/or describes threat e.g. ‘The missiles were just for protection.’ ‘Behind the scenes neither leader wanted war.’ ‘Neither leader wanted to lose face.’ ‘Advisers were recommending war.’</p> <p>Level 3 Explains agreement OR disagreement e.g. ‘If as he stated, Khrushchev wanted just to protect Cuba following the Bay of Pigs incident, then it might be argued that he did not intend war.’ ‘Khrushchev was not impressed with the advice from Castro about getting in the first strike and instead wrote an urgent letter to Kennedy.’ ‘Kennedy bought time in delaying his reply to the first letter in the hope that any war could be avoided and the Russians would back down.’ ‘Quietly the USA agreed that they would remove their missiles in Turkey to avoid conflict.’</p> <p>OR ‘The Americans wanted the warheads on Cuba to be dismantled immediately or else they would attack Cuba. At this stage there was a real fear of a nuclear war starting. Castro actually suggested that Khrushchev should get in the first strike.’ ‘Following the first letter from Khrushchev the Americans did not know what to do. The military leaders recommended an immediate air attack on Cuba and Robert Kennedy gave the Soviet Ambassador an ultimatum that if the missiles were not removed the US would attack Cuba.’ ‘Both leaders realised how close to war they had come. To prevent such a crisis again they set up a direct telephone hot line.’</p> <p>Level 4 Explains agreement AND disagreement Both sides of Level 3</p>	<p>[1-2]</p> <p>[2-4]</p> <p>[3-6]</p> <p>[6-9]</p>

Section A – The Inter-War Years 1919–1939 and The Cold War 1945–1975		
Question Number		Mark
2(c) Cont'd	Level 5 Explains with evaluation of 'how far'	[9-10]
3(a)	<p>Who were the Vietcong? [4] Target: AO1 and 2 One mark for each relevant point: additional mark for supporting detail. e.g. 'Soldiers', 'used guerrilla tactics', 'Communists'.</p>	
3(b)	<p>Explain why the USA became involved in Vietnam. [6] Target AO1 and 2</p> <p>Level 1 General answer, lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'They did this because they were worried about what was happening in South Vietnam.'</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies or describes reasons e.g. 'The French pulled out.' 'The domino theory.' 'To support South Vietnam'.</p> <p>Level 3 Explains reasons e.g. They became involved because they believed in the Domino Theory. This said that if one country became Communist it would spread to the next country and then to the next. They were worried that if South Vietnam was taken over by the Vietcong and North Vietnam and became Communist then it would spread to nearby countries and Before long the whole of South-East Asia would become Communist.'</p>	<p>[1]</p> <p>[2]</p> <p>[3-6]</p>
3(c)	<p>Which was more important in bringing about the USA's failure in Vietnam: the military tactics of the Vietcong or public opinion in the USA? Explain your answer. [10] Target: AO1 and 2</p> <p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge. e.g. 'They were both important reasons and it is hard to say if one was more important than the other.'</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies or describes reasons why one factor led to US failure [2-3] OR Identifies or describes at least one reason for each factor [4] e.g. 'The Americans could not cope with the guerrilla tactics of the Vietcong.' 'Public opinion turned against the war and there were lots of anti-war protests.'</p>	<p>[1-2]</p> <p>[2-4]</p>

Section A – The Inter-War Years 1919–1939 and The Cold War 1945–1975		
Question Number		Mark
3(c) Cont'd	<p>Level 3 Explains why one of these reasons led to US failure e.g. 'The Americans struggled because they were not used to fighting against the tactics of the Vietcong. They often used guerrilla tactics which meant avoiding conventional big battles. The American army wasn't trained to deal with these tactics which allowed the Vietcong to be difficult to distinguish from ordinary villagers.'</p>	[4-6]
	<p>Level 4 Explains why both reasons led to US failure</p>	[6-9]
	<p>Level 5 Explains with evaluation which was more important e.g. 'I think the tactics of the Vietcong were more important because the Americans could not cope with the Vietcong who would hide in the villagers and the Americans could not tell who was a villager and who was a guerrilla. The Vietcong knew the countryside well and could launch surprise attacks and then disappear. This was why the Americans were losing the war. Their weapons were too big and clumsy to deal with these tactics. They only made the South Vietnamese into enemies and they helped the guerrillas even more. There were big demonstrations in America against the war but most people in America still supported the war. Even if everyone in America had supported the war the American army still would not have dealt with the guerrilla tactics of the Vietcong.'</p>	[9-10]
Section A Total:		[35]

Section B – 1948–2005: A New World? and The Inter-War Years 1919–1939		
Question Number		Mark
1(a)	Study Source A. What is the message of Source A? Use the sources and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7] Target: AO1 AO2 and AO3	
	Level 1 Uses surface features of cartoon only e.g. 'It shows a man attacking a woman in the street.'	[1]
	Level 2 Interpretation only e.g. 'The Polish government is attacking Solidarity.'	[2]
	Level 3 Main message e.g. 'The Russians support the Polish government in stamping down on Solidarity.' 'Solidarity was not a threat and was being unfairly attacked by the government.'	[3]
	Level 4 Main message supported by details of the cartoon OR by contextual knowledge e.g. 'It is saying that Solidarity was not a threat and was not doing anything wrong. It is the man representing the Polish government who has been aggressive not the poor woman representing Solidarity. It is saying that Russia was trying to claim that Solidarity was a threat when it wasn't.'	[4-5]
	Level 5 Main message supported by details of the cartoon AND by contextual knowledge	[6-7]
1(b)	Explain why communism collapsed in Eastern Europe during the 1980s? [8] Target: AO1 and 2	
	Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'It collapsed because it became very unpopular.'	[1-2]
	Level 2 Identifies reasons (One mark for each) e.g. 'The policies of Gorbachev, the economic weakness of the USSR, Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Solidarity in Poland, Hungarian frontier opened.	[3-4]
	Level 3 Explains why communism collapsed One explained reason 5-6 marks; two or more explained reasons 6-8 marks.	[5-8]

Section B – 1948–2005: A New World? and The Inter-War Years 1919–1939		
Question Number		Mark
1(b) Cont'd	e.g. 'Gorbachev was the main reason. He decided that he would not use force to keep countries in Eastern Europe under Soviet control. He knew that the USSR could not afford to do this anymore. The communist governments in countries like East Germany and Poland were unpopular and as soon as it was clear they would not be supported by Russia they could not survive long. This led to the people tearing down the Berlin Wall and communist governments collapsing. This would not have happened without Gorbachev letting everyone know that he would not defend the communist governments.'	
2(a)	<p>In what ways did the Treaty of Versailles punish Germany? [4] AO 1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point; additional mark for supporting detail. e.g. 'It limited the size of Germany's army.' 'Germany was forbidden to join with Austria.' 'Germany had to accept the 'War Guilt' clause.' 'Its overseas empire was taken away.' 'Germany had to pay reparations to the Allies for the damage they had caused.' (2)</p> <p>N.B. Allow one mark to candidate who offers a general point only</p>	[4]
2(b)	<p>Explain what Wilson hoped to achieve at the Paris Peace Conference. [6] AO 1, 2</p> <p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'His fourteen points.'</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes what he wanted to achieve One mark for each e.g. 'He hoped to achieve world peace.' 'He wanted a fair peace.' 'Self-determination.' 'A League of Nations.'</p> <p>Level 3 Explains his hope(s) One explained reason 3-4 marks; two or more explained reasons 4-6 marks. e.g. 'Wilson felt that nations had to work together in order to achieve world peace. He hoped by setting up an international body called the League of Nations this end would be achieved.' He also believed that nations should rule themselves (self-determination). He wanted the different peoples of eastern Europe, such as the Poles, to rule themselves and not be part of Austria-Hungary's empire.'</p>	<p>[1]</p> <p>[2-3]</p> <p>[3-6]</p>

Section B – 1948–2005: A New World? and The Inter-War Years 1919–1939		
Question Number		Mark
2(c)	<p>How far was Clemenceau satisfied with the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer. [10]</p> <p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'He got some revenge.'</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes satisfaction OR dissatisfaction e.g. 'The French got Alsace-Lorraine back.' 'He was able to reduce the threat of the German armed forces.' 'The reparation settlement was not harsh enough.' 'He was not satisfied as Germany was not broken into smaller states.'</p> <p>Level 3 Explains his satisfaction OR dissatisfaction Developed explanation to be given two marks within L3 and L4. e.g. 'The French always regarded Alsace-Lorraine as their territory despite it being seized by Germany in 1870. He was very satisfied he had reclaimed it from Germany.' OR 'The French wanted Germany to be permanently economically and militarily crippled so as not to pose a future threat, therefore Clemenceau was dissatisfied with the low reparations settlement.'</p> <p>Level 4 Explains satisfaction AND dissatisfaction Uses both sides of Level 3.</p> <p>Level 5 Explains with evaluation of 'how far'</p>	<p>[1-2]</p> <p>[2-4]</p> <p>[4-6]</p> <p>[6-9]</p> <p>[9-10]</p>
3(a)	<p>What were the main aims of the League of Nations? [4]</p> <p>AO 1 One mark for each relevant aim; additional mark for supporting detail. e.g. 'It aimed to uphold the Treaty of Versailles.' 'It encouraged international co-operation, especially through trade.' 'The League's aim was to encourage nations to disarm.' 'It aimed to settle disputes peacefully.' 'It aimed to maintain international peace through collective security.' N.B. Allow one mark to candidate who offers a general point only</p>	[4]
3(b)	<p>Explain why the League of Nations was able to achieve some successes in the 1920s. [6]</p> <p>AO 1, 2</p>	

Section B – 1948–2005: A New World? and The Inter-War Years 1919–1939		
Question Number		Mark
3(b) Cont'd	Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'It settled disputes.'	[1]
	Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes how success achieved One mark for each e.g. 'Countries were willing to accept its decisions.' 'Disputes were between small nations.' 'Another war was feared.' 'The League developed a humanitarian programme.'	[2-3]
	Level 3 Explains how success achieved One explained reason 3-4 marks; two or more explained reasons 4-6 marks. e.g. 'The First World War had just ended and countries did not want to return to the horror of war and so there was almost total goodwill towards the League from most governments.' 'Many of the disputes in this period involved disputes between smaller nations and these nations were more willing to accept the League's judgement.' 'The League had some early successes in settling disputes such as the dispute over the Aaland Islands (1920) where the League listened, judged and had its decision accepted. This established confidence in the League's ability.'	[4-6]
3(c)	How far can the failure of the League in the 1930s be blamed on the Great Depression? Explain your answer. [10] AO 1, 2	
	Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'It can because it affected the economy.' 'No, it was because it failed because it did not deal with disputes.'	[1-2]
	Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reason(s) for failure of the League e.g. 'It failed because countries were dealing with unemployment.' 'It failed because of the rise in nationalism and extremist parties.' 'Because of the rise in militarism it was a failure.' 'It failed because of the impact of Manchuria and Abyssinia.' 'It failed because the USA was not a member.'	[2-4]
	Level 3 Explains agreement OR disagreement Developed explanation to be given two marks. e.g. 'The world economic crisis caused by the Great Depression caused millions to lose their jobs. In desperation they turned to extreme political parties. In Germany the Nazi Party were elected to solve economic and social problems and to overthrow the Treaty.'	[4-6]

Section B – 1948–2005: A New World? and The Inter-War Years 1919–1939		
Question Number		Mark
3(c) Cont'd	<p>'In Italy economic problems encouraged Mussolini to look abroad for distractions from the difficulties facing the Italian government and this brought conflict in Abyssinia.'</p> <p>'In Japan the country's economy was in collapse and this led to the take over of Manchuria. The problem was not dealt with as Britain and France were dealing with their own economic problems.'</p> <p>OR</p> <p>'The Japanese occupied the whole of Manchuria. The League instructed Japan to withdraw but it refused. The League did not have the power to force Japan to obey. Everything seemed very distant to League members as Asia matters were not vital to Europe. The Lytton Committee reported in 1932 after a year and condemned Japan's actions. Japan left the League.'</p> <p>'In 1935 Italy invaded Abyssinia with a modern army. The League imposed sanctions but these did not include oil and other war materials. Britain and France were not prepared to back tough action and the League's actions failed and so it lost its credibility.'</p> <p>'Powerful nations such as the USA were not members and so it was difficult for the League to impose economic sanctions.'</p> <p>'Another aspect was militarism and countries such as Germany, Italy and Japan built up military strength often with Treaties such as Anglo-German Naval Treaty and Nazi-Soviet Pact.'</p>	
	<p>Level 4 Explains agreement AND disagreement Both sides of Level 3</p>	[6-9]
	<p>Level 5 Explains with evaluation of 'how far'.</p>	[9-10]
Section B Total:		[35]

Section C – The Cold War 1945–1975 and 1948–2005: A New World?		
Question Number		Mark
1(a)	<p>Study Source A. What is the message of this cartoon? Use details of the cartoon and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7] AO 1, 2, 3</p> <p>Level 1 Uses surface features of cartoon only e.g. 'Western Europe is leaning over into America.' 'America is saying "It's up to us again." 'The USA has introduced the Marshall Plan.'</p> <p>Level 2 Interpretation only e.g. 'Western Europe is in a poor condition financially.' 'Western Europe is falling down.'</p> <p>Level 3 Main message e.g. 'Western Europe is in poverty and the USA is going to give aid to support recovery.'</p> <p>Level 4 Main message supported by details of the cartoon OR by contextual knowledge e.g. 'The message is that Europe needs help from the USA. Western Europe is shown as an old, falling-down house. American aid on the other side of the fence is shown as the support needed to keep the house up.' OR e.g. 'Europe was exhausted and poor after the Second World War. In these conditions it was thought Communism would flourish and so Truman decided the USA would offer help to stop the spread of Communism.'</p> <p>Level 5 Main message supported by details of the cartoon AND by contextual knowledge Both sides of Level 4.</p>	<p>[1-2]</p> <p>[2-3]</p> <p>[4]</p> <p>[5-6]</p> <p>[7]</p>
1(b)	<p>Explain why the Soviet Union blockaded West Berlin in 1948. [8] AO 1, 2</p> <p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'To stop change.'</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies reasons AND/OR describes blockade One mark for each</p>	<p>[1-2]</p> <p>[3-4]</p>

Section C – The Cold War 1945–1975 and 1948–2005: A New World?		
Question Number		Mark
1(b) Cont'd	<p>e.g. 'To force the West out of Berlin.'</p> <p>'To stop Germany recovering.'</p> <p>'To remove the threat to the USSR.'</p> <p>Level 3 Explains reason(s) One explained reason 5-6 marks; two or more explained reasons 6-8 marks. e.g. 'Stalin opposed the introduction of a new currency and economic recovery in the Allied zones. The Soviets were concerned that the Allies were trying to create a new Germany that was wealthier than the Soviet eastern Germany. He wanted the Western allies to pull out after Germany had been starved into surrender leaving it dependent on the USSR.'</p> <p>'Stalin believed the Western Allies had no right to be in Berlin. They saw them as a threat to the Communist way of life and this was emphasised by showing off the capitalist way of life. Stalin saw this as a threat as Germany would become strong and threaten the USSR.'</p>	[5-8]
2(a)	<p>What were the main aims of the Provisional IRA? [4]</p> <p>Target: AO1 and 2</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point: additional mark for supporting detail. e.g. The IRA wanted to get the British army and government out of Northern Ireland. They also wanted to unite Northern Ireland with the rest of Ireland.'</p>	[1] [2-3] [3-6]
2(b)	<p>Explain why some Palestinians became terrorists? [6]</p> <p>Target: AO1 and 2</p> <p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'They became terrorists because they were angry and wanted to put things right.'</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies reasons or describes their activities One mark for each e.g. 'the state of the refugee camps' 'they believed that Palestine was rightfully theirs' 'they felt weak and it was the only tactic they thought they had left' 'fundamentalist beliefs'.</p> <p>Level 3 Explains reasons (must be related to Palestinians, otherwise Level 2) e.g. 'Palestinians believed that they had a right to an Arab Palestine state. They were promised one after the end of the Second World War. However, this did not happen. Many Palestinians became refugees living in refugee camps. They believe that the only way they will get Palestine back as their</p>	

Section C – The Cold War 1945–1975 and 1948–2005: A New World?		
Question Number		Mark
2(b) Cont'd	own country is by using violence. The Palestinians would not be able to stand up to countries like Israel through ordinary fighting using proper armies so they have used terrorism instead.'	
2(c)	<p>'Different terrorist groups use the same methods.' How far do you agree with this statement. Explain your answer. [10] Target: AO1 and 2</p> <p>Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question. [0]</p> <p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'They all use different methods. Some use methods that others do not.' [1-2]</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies or describes methods - but no attempt to say if shared between groups OR Identifies shared or different methods (must be identified with particular groups e.g. 'Some Palestinian groups use suicide bombers but the IRA do not.' [1-4]</p> <p>Level 3 Explains similarities or differences - must be specific and related to particular groups e.g. 'Some Palestinian terrorists believe that it is a good thing to die for a good cause. They believe that they will become martyrs and go to paradise if they die fighting the enemies of their religion. This has led to some becoming suicide bombers and being used by to kill people in Israel. Hamas has used this tactic against Jewish settlers in the Gaza strip. The IRA have not used suicide bombers because they do not have the same religious beliefs. But some of them have gone on hunger strike like Bobby Sands when they have been in prison. He died of his hunger strike. So there are similar but not the same.' [4-6]</p> <p>Level 4 Explains similarities and differences - must be specific and related to particular groups [6-9]</p> <p>Level 5 Explains with evaluation of 'how far'. [9-10]</p>	
3(a)	<p>Describe the main events in the invasion of Iraq in 2003. [4] Target: AO1 and 2</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point: additional mark for supporting detail. e.g. 'The invasion started with missile attacks on Baghdad and then air-strikes. Baghdad was captured in April. The other main target was Basra.'</p>	[4]

Section C – The Cold War 1945–1975 and 1948–2005: A New World?		
Question Number		Mark
3 (b)	<p>Explain why there was a break down in law and order in Iraq after the invasion. [6] Target: AO1 and 2</p> <p>Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	[0]
	<p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'There was a break down in law and order because there was no one to take control.'</p>	[1]
	<p>Level 2 Identifies reasons or describes their activities One mark for each e.g. 'the Iraqi army was disbanded and the police force was disbanded', 'occupying troops did not see their job as policemen', 'the insurgency with lots of weapons available and an influx of foreign fighters.'</p>	[2-3]
	<p>Level 3 Explains reasons e.g. 'Law and order was not established because many of those who supported Saddam Hussein went underground and started fighting back as terrorists. Many were Sunni and the worst trouble came in the Sunni triangle. They were helped by foreign Islamic extremists. They used roadside car bombs and suicide bombers. They were determined to get the Americans and British out of their country. The situation was made worse because both the Iraqi army and police force were disbanded. The Americans did this because the army might have caused trouble if it had been kept. But now there were lots of young men with weapons released onto the streets and no one to control them.'</p>	[3-6]
3 (c)	<p>'The most important reason why the multi-national force invaded was the oil in Iraq.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10] Target: AO1 and 2</p> <p>Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p>	[0]
	<p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'There were lots of reasons for the invasion and the oil was not one of the most important.'</p>	[1-2]
	<p>Level 2 Identifies or describes other reasons e.g. 'weapons of mass destruction', 'bringing democracy to Iraq', 'Bush and Blair', '9/11', 'wrong intelligence', 'regime change'</p>	[2-4]

Section C – The Cold War 1945–1975 and 1948–2005: A New World?		
Question Number		Mark
3(c) Cont'd	Level 3 Explains oil as a reason or explains other reasons e.g. 'The most important reason why Iraq was invaded was that Bush wanted to get rid of Saddam Hussein. He had been causing a lot of trouble for America. They were worried that he was building up nuclear weapons and germ warfare and that he could threaten the rest of the world with these. They were also worried by the fact that he had committed lots of human rights abuses in his own country like the treatment of all opponents. No political parties were allowed and opponents were tortured. Whole communities were wiped out. Britain and America decided on 'regime change'. Also if the government in Iraq was friendlier to the West this would help a lot.'	[4-6]
	Level 4 Explains oil and other reasons	[6-9]
	Level 5 Explains with evaluation of 'most important'	[9-10]
	Section C Total:	[35]

Section D – RUSSIA, 1919-1945		
Question Number		Mark
4(a)	Study Source B. Why do you think this poster was published in Germany in 1931? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7] AO 1, 2, 3	
	Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.	[0]
	Level 1 Surface description of poster OR general assertion e.g. 'This poster was published to show that a women should tie-up a German officers boot laces.'	[1]
	Level 2 Reason(s) why it was published but not getting to purpose e.g. 'To highlight the role of women.' 'To show the people about the Nazis.'	[2-3]
	Level 3 Identifies valid purpose of publishing cartoon e.g. 'To get people to vote for the Social Democrats.' 'To get people to oppose the Nazis.'	[4]
	Level 4 Uses contextual knowledge to explain why it was published then (but not getting to purpose) e.g. 'This source was published in Germany as the Social Democrats were the Nazis main rivals. They wanted people to vote for them. The Nazis believed a woman's place was in the home looking after her husband and children.'	[5-6]
4(b)	Level 5 As Level 4 with purpose of why then (1931) e.g. 'This source was published in Germany as the Social Democrats were the Nazis main rivals. They wanted people to vote for them. The Nazis believed a woman's place was in the home looking after her husband and children. There were elections in 1932 and this was to get votes for the Social Democrats and encourage people not to vote for the Nazi philosophy regarding women.'	[7]
	Study Source C. How far does this source prove that the Nazis had won the support of young Germans? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [7] AO 1, 2, 3	
	Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.	[0]
	Level 1 Unsupported assertions/paraphrases/copies the source	[1]

Section D – RUSSIA, 1919-1945		
Question Number		Mark
4(b) Cont'd	e.g. 'The pupils said 'Heil Hitler'.	
	Level 2 Uses the information in the source as proof/not proof OR simplistic evaluation e.g. 'Yes it does prove that they won the support of young Germans as they would greet the salute the teacher with a Nazi salute.' 'It does not prove that they had the support as the source says the government had ordered the Hitler Greeting.'	[2]
	OR 'This is from a German newspaper and must be right.'	
	Level 3 Identifies other reasons (not in source) as to lack of support from young Germans e.g. 'Opposition groups existed such as the Swing and Edelweiss Pirates.' 'There was growing opposition to the Hitler Youth.'	[2-3]
	Level 4 Evaluates source using its provenance e.g. 'I do not think this source proves that the Nazis had the support of young Germans as it is from a German newspaper. The newspapers at that time were controlled by the Nazis.'	[3-4]
	Level 5 Contextual knowledge used to explain that some were won over OR some were not e.g. 'This source does tell of how the schools were used to indoctrinate young people when minds were impressionable and this would encourage support.'	[4-5]
	OR 'I do not think this source proves that they had the support of young Germans. The popularity of the Hitler Youth was declining to such an extent that they had to make membership compulsory. The 'Swing' movement was growing. They accepted Jews and listened to American music.'	
4(c)	Level 6 Contextual knowledge to explain both support and lack of support Both sides of Level 5	[6]
	Level 7 As for Level 6 but with conclusion about 'how far'	[7]
	Study Source D. Why would the Nazi government want to publish photographs like this? Use the source and your knowledge to explain your answer. [6] AO 1, 2, 3	
	Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.	[0]

Section D – RUSSIA, 1919-1945		
Question Number		Mark
4(c) Cont'd	Level 1 Surface description of photograph or general assertions e.g. 'To show that people were musical.'	[1-2]
	Level 2 Reason(s) why it was published but not getting to purpose e.g. 'It was part of the Nazi propaganda programme controlled by Goebbels.'	[3]
	Level 3 Identifies valid purpose for publishing photograph e.g. The Nazis would want to publish the photograph because they wanted to show that families were important and so were lots of children.'	[4]
	Level 4 Contextual knowledge used to explain the purpose of publishing the photograph e.g. 'The Nazis' policies encouraged large families as this was important in making Germany great again. The population had been declining and women were encouraged by rewards to have more children. This would increase the number available to fight in the army in future years. So this photograph was published to encourage people to have lots of children.'	[5-6]
5(a)	What were the main features of the Weimar Constitution? [4] AO1 One mark for each relevant point; additional mark for supporting detail. e.g. 'All adult (20 and over) Germans could vote.' 'It used a system of proportional representation.' 'Aimed at preventing any one party gaining too much power.' 'It set up a system of proportional representation where a party gaining 20% of the votes gained 20% of the seats.' (2 marks)	[4] [4]
5(b)	Explain why the period from 1924 to 1929 was successful for the Weimar Republic. [6] AO1, AO2 Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question. Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'It was a period of success because everyone was doing well.' Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reason(s) One mark for each e.g. 'The Munich Putsch had been defeated.' 'Germany was again accepted internationally.' 'There was greater political stability.'	[0] [1] [2-3]

Section D – RUSSIA, 1919-1945		
Question Number		Mark
5(b) Cont'd	<p>'The Dawes Plan had been agreed.'</p> <p>'Stresemann was improving things.'</p> <p>Level 3 Explains reason(s) One explained reason 3-4 marks; two or more explained reasons 4-6 marks. e.g. 'One success was the reform of the currency. A new currency called the Rentenmark was introduced. People had more confidence in this compared to the old currency which had lost its value because of hyperinflation. This helped the government to defeat inflation.'</p> <p>'In 1925 Stresemann signed the Locarno Treaties guaranteeing not to change Germany's western borders with France and Belgium. As a result, in 1926, Germany was accepted into the League of Nations.'</p>	[3-6]
5(c)	<p>'The main reason for the fall of the Weimar Republic was the economic depression which started in 1929.' How far do you agree with this statement? Explain your answer. [10] AO 1, 2</p> <p>Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question.</p> <p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'It was the attitude of the people that brought about its fall.'</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reasons for the fall of the Weimar Republic.</p> <p>Level 3 Explanation of the contribution of one reason</p> <p>Level 4 Explanation of the contribution of at least two reasons Developed explanation to be given two marks. All three to be dealt with for maximum mark e.g. 'The economic depression brought large scale unemployment and this was not helped by Germany being dependent on American loans. The Weimar Government was unable to deal with the situation. In addition it seemed that the Weimar Constitution, with its balance of power, made firm and decisive action very difficult. The government tried to deal with the problem by cutting spending and welfare benefits but the situation did not improve. They decided to call an election in 1930 but this gave an opportunity to the Nazis.' 'The Treaty of Versailles was always a problem for the Weimar republic. It was blamed for the terms of the Treaty which made Germany weak and at the mercy of other European countries. The German people felt humiliated by the signing of the Treaty and the Weimar was associated in their minds with this. This led to some people wanting to get rid of the Weimar and have people in power who would make Germany good.'</p>	<p>[0]</p> <p>[1-2]</p> <p>[2-4]</p> <p>[4-6]</p> <p>[6-9]</p>

Section D – RUSSIA, 1919-1945		
Question Number		Mark
5(c) Cont'd	<p>'As the Weimar was indecisive Hitler maintained Germany needed strong leadership. Hitler promised to get rid of the Treaty and to reduce unemployment. The Nazis were attractive to the unemployed as they blamed Germany's troubles on the Weimar Government. Hitler used campaigns and propaganda in bringing the Nazis to the notice of the people. He ran for Chancellor in 1932 and Nazi support rocketed.'</p> <p>Level 5 Explains with evaluation of main reason As Level 4 with supported judgement.</p>	[9-10]
6(a)	<p>Describe the methods used by the Nazis to deal with their opponents. [4] AO1</p> <p>One mark for each relevant point; additional mark for supporting detail. e.g. 'They used the SA, SS and Gestapo.' (Max 2) 'Propaganda was often used.' 'They put opponents in concentration camps.' 'They used informers.'</p> <p>N.B. Allow one mark to candidate who offers a general point only</p>	[4]
6(b)	<p>Explain why some individuals and groups opposed the Nazis. [6] AO 1, 2</p> <p>Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question. [0]</p> <p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge [1] e.g. 'Some people hated the Nazis and all they stood for so they opposed them.'</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reason(s) [2-3] One mark for each e.g. 'Religious /political reasons.' (2) 'Because the war was going badly.' 'Nazi rule was opposed by the Communists.'</p> <p>Level 3 Explains reason(s) [3-6] One explained reason 3-4 marks; two or more explained reasons 4-6 marks. e.g. 'The Communists opposed Nazi rule because of the ban on trade unions and their political beliefs.' 'Some groups, such as the Edelweiss Pirates, were anti-authority and anti-Nazi. They liked to listen to music and many gangs went looking for the Hitler Youth to beat them up.'</p>	

Section D – RUSSIA, 1919-1945		
Question Number		Mark
6(c)	<p>The following contributed to the failure of opposition to Nazi rule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the methods of the SS and Gestapo; (ii) the economic policies of the Nazis; (iii) the divisions between the different opposition groups. <p>Which do you think was the most important? Explain your answer, referring only to (i), (ii) and (iii). [10]</p> <p>AO 1, 2</p> <p>Level 0 No evidence submitted or response does not address the question. [0]</p> <p>Level 1 General answer lacking specific contextual knowledge e.g. 'The opposition failed because it lacked co-ordination.' [1-2]</p> <p>Level 2 Identifies AND/OR describes reasons why these factors led to the failure of opposition [2-4] e.g. 'Opposition was removed by the SS and Gestapo.' 'Economic policies delivered the Nazi promise to lower unemployment.' 'The opposition failed because the Communists and Social Democrats would not work together.'</p> <p>Level 3 Explanation of the contribution of one reason [4-6] Developed explanation to be given two marks. e.g. 'The Nazis were very successful at getting rid of opposition. The SS went round terrorising people into obedience. They could arrest people without trial and put them into concentration camps where people were tortured or indoctrinated. The Gestapo spied on people. They had informers everywhere and encouraged people to inform on their neighbours and children on their families. They also tapped phones.' OR 'They promised employment and did this through the development of public works such as the building of autobahns and by the end of the 1930s Germany had a national motorway system. From 1935 conscription was applied and rearmament meant thousands of jobs in armament factories.' OR 'There was a fear of Communism particularly amongst middle-class businessmen and farmers who had read about what was happening in the USSR. The Social Democratic Party made a grave mistake in thinking that German people would not fall for the Nazi promise of restoring 'old-fashioned values'. They underestimated the anger towards the Weimar Republic.'</p> <p>Level 4 Explanation of the contribution of at least two reasons [6-9] (All three to be dealt with for maximum mark)</p>	

Section D – RUSSIA, 1919-1945		
Question Number		Mark
	Level 5 Explains with evaluation of 'most important'	[9-10]
Section D Total:		[40]

Assessment Objectives Grid (includes QWC)

Question	AO1	AO2	AO3	Total
1(a)	1	2	4	7
1(b)	4	4		8
2/3(a)	4			4
2/3(b)	3	3		6
2/3(c)	4	6		10
4(a)	1	2	4	7
4(b)	1	2	4	7
4(c)	1	2	3	6
5/6(a)	4			4
5/6(b)	3	3		6
5/6(c)	4	6		10
Totals	30	30	15	75

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